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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/609,057	06/28/2003	Hong-Da Liu	03167-UDL	6880
7590 01/16/2004			EXAMINER	
Supreme Patent Services			KIM, RICHARD H	
Post Office Box 2339 Saratoga, CA 95070-0339			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2871	
			DATE MAILED: 01/16/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			AC
		Application No.	Applicant(s)
		10/609,057	LIU ET AL.
,	Office Action Summar	Y Examiner	Art Unit
		Richard H Kim	2871
		nmunication appears on the cover shee	t with the correspondence address
Period fo	• •		
THE - Externation after - If the - If NO - Failt - Any	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMN nsions of time may be available under the province (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this period for reply specified above is less than the period for reply is specified above, the maximum to reply within the set or extended period for	visions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, mas communication. hitry (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum on num statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) or reply will, by statute, cause the application to becomonths after the mailing date of this communication, ev	by a reply be timely filed  f thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  The ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
1)	Responsive to communication(s	s) filed on	
2a)□		2b)⊠ This action is non-final.	
,		,	natters, prosecution as to the merits is
	closed in accordance with the p	ractice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935	
Disposit	ion of Claims		
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the	• •	
		is/are withdrawn from consideration.	
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
	Claim(s) <u>1-9</u> is/are rejected.		
·	Claim(s) is/are objected		
8)	Claim(s) are subject to re	estriction and/or election requirement.	
Applicat	ion Papers		
9)	The specification is objected to t	by the Examiner.	
10)🛛	The drawing(s) filed on 28 June	<u>2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b) $\Box$ c	bjected to by the Examiner.
	Applicant may not request that any	objection to the drawing(s) be held in about	eyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) incli	uding the correction is required if the draw	ving(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)	The oath or declaration is object	ed to by the Examiner. Note the attac	hed Office Action or form PTO-152.
Priority (	ınder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120	)	
		claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.	C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a)	All b) Some * c) None		
		ority documents have been received. ority documents have been received i	n Application No
		pies of the priority documents have be	
		national Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	_
		action for a list of the certified copies	
			.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) eification or in an Application Data Sheet.
3	7 CFR 1.78.		•
		n language provisional application ha	
			.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
Attachmen	t(s)		
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🗍 Intervie	ew Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)
2) Notice	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Revi nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-14	ew (PTO-948) 5)  Notice	of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
		, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	•
J.S. Patent and T PTOL-326 (R		Office Action Summary	Part of Paper No. 20030106

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1 and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang et al. (US 6,522,375 B1) in view of Leenhouts et al. (US 5,877,831).

Referring to claims 1, 7 and 8, Jang et al. discloses a device comprising an active matrix device structure, the active matrix device structure having at least one region of different height level thereon (Fig. 12C); a diffusing layer being formed above the active matrix device structure (116), the diffusing layer having a polarity of extruded bumps of various film thickness and various heights and shapes thereon (116); and a structure of a reflective layer deposited on the diffusing layer (118). However, the reference does not disclose that the structure is multi-domain.

Leenhouts et al. discloses a multi-domain structure (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a multi-domain structure in order to reduce viewing angle dependence (col. 1, lines 23-25).

Referring to claims 5 and 6, Jang et al. discloses that the structure of a multi-domain reflective layer is the structure of a reflective layer of a thin film transistor (114).

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3. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang et al. and Leenhouts et al., in view of Kataoka et al. (US 6,266,111 B1).

Jang et al. discloses a device wherein the diffusing layer is a layer of photo-resist material. However, the reference does not disclose that the diffusing layer has an average film thickness between one-twentieth of a cell gap to one cell gap, and wherein the average height different of the at least one region of different height level is between zero to one-third of a cell gap.

Kataoka et al. discloses a diffusing layer having an average film thickness between onetwentieth of a cell gap to one cell gap, and wherein the average height different of the at least one region of different height level is between zero to one-third of a cell gap (Fig. 5, ref. 10).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the diffusing layer to have an average film thickness between one-twentieth of a cell gap to one cell gap, and wherein the average height different of the at least one region of different height level is between zero to one-third of a cell gap in order to efficiently diffuse the light over the cell gap and therefore provide "high diffusion efficiency and desired directivity" (col. 2, lies 9-12).

4. Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang et al. and Leenhouts et al. and Shigeno (US 6,147,727).

Referring to claim 4, Jang et al. and Leenhouts et al. disclose the device previously recited. However, the reference does not disclose that the extruded bumps have average slope angles between zero to 10 degrees.

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Shigeno discloses a device wherein the extruded bumps having average slope angles of 10 degrees (col. 7, lines 48-50).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the bumps to have average slope angles between zero to 10 degrees in order to form a fine display background and to also increase the viewing angle (col. 7, lines 33-35). Moreover, although Shigeno discloses that the angles is approximately 10 to 20 degrees, Applicant's disclosure that the slope angle is between zero and 10 degrees is a result dependent variable. By decreasing the angle the light will scatter at a greater oblique angle, increasing the scattering affect of the diffusing layer and ultimately further increasing the viewing angle.

Referring to claim 9, Jang et al. and Leenhouts et al. disclose the device previously recited. However, the references do not disclose the device being self-compensated twisted nematic, reflective twisted nematic, reflective electrical controlled birefringence or mixed mode twisted nematic thin film liquid crystal display.

Shigeno discloses a device being reflective electrical controlled birefringence (col. 5, lines 59-60).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the device to be reflective electrical controlled birefringence since one would be motivated to reduce reflectivity of the black display and also to increase contrast (col. 3, lines 39-41).

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## Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard H Kim whose telephone number is (703)305-4791. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-6:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H Kim can be reached on (703)305-3492. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0956.

Richard H Kim Examiner Art Unit 2871

RHK

ROBERT H. KIM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800